# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

**L. V. & E. T. BLUM,**
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## Select Miscellany.

### BRAVE BOY.

I shall never forget a lesson which I received when quite a young lad at the academy in B. Among my school fellows were Hartley and Jemson.

They were somewhat older than myself, and to Jemson I looked up as a sort of leader in matters of opinion as well as of sport. He was not at heart malicious, but he had a foolish ambition of being thought witty, and he made himself feared by the habit of turning things into ridicule, and being ever on the lookout for matter of derision and ridicule.

Hartley was a new scholar, and little was known of him among the boys.—One morning as we were on the way to school, he was seen driving a cow along the road toward a neighboring field. A group of boys, among whom was Jemson, met him as he was passing. The opportunity was one not to be lost by Jemson.

"Hello!" he exclaimed, "what's the price of milk? I say, Jonathan, what do you fodder on? What will you take for all the gold on her horns? Boys, if you want to see the latest Paris style, look at those boots!"

Hartly, waving his hand toward us with a pleasant smile, and driving the cow to the field, took down the bars of a rail fence, saw her safely in the inclosure, and then, putting up the bars, came and entered the school with the rest of us. After school, in the afternoon, he let out the cow and drove her off, none of us knew where. And every day for a week, he went through the same task.

The boys of B. Academy were nearly all the sons of wealthy parents, and some of them, among whom was Jemson, were dunces enough to look down with a sort of disdain upon a scholar who had to drive a cow. The sneers and jeers of Jemson were accordingly often renewed. He once, on a plea that he did not like the odor of the barn, refused to sit next to Hartley.—Occasionally he would inquire after the cow's health, pronouncing the word keow, after the manner of some country people. With admirable good nature did Hartley bear all these silly attempts to wound and annoy him. I do not remember that he was even once betrayed into a look or word of angry retaliation.

"I suppose, Hartley," said Jemson one day, "your daddy means to make a milkman of you?"

"Why not?" asked Hartley.

"Nothing; only don't leave much water in the cans after you rinse them—that's all."

The boys laughed, and Hartley, not in the least mortified, replied:

"Never mind; if I should ever rise to be a milkman, I'll give good measure and good milk, too."

The next day after the conversation there was a public examination, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from the neighboring towns were present. Prizes were awarded by the Principal, and both Hartley and Jemson received a creditable number; for, in respect to scholarship, these two were about equal. After the ceremony of distribution the Principal remarked that there was one prize, consisting of a gold medal, which was rarely awarded, not so much on account of its great cost, as because the instances were rare which rendered its bestowal proper. It was the prize of Heroism. The last boy who received one was young Manners, who, three years ago, rescued a blind girl from drowning. The Principal then said that, with the permission of the company, he would relate a short story:

"Not long since some scholars were flying a kite in the street just as a poor boy, on horseback, rode by on his way to the mill. The horse took fright and threw the boy, injuring him so badly that he was carried home and confined some weeks to his bed. Of the scholars who had unintentionally caused the disaster, none followed to learn the fate of the wounded boy. There was one scholar, however, who had witnessed the accident from a distance, who not only went to make inquiries, but stayed to render services.

"This scholar soon learned that the wounded boy was a grandson of a poor widow, whose sole support consisted in selling the milk of a fine cow of which she was the owner. Alas! what could she now do? She was old and lame, and her grandson, on whom she depended to drive her cow to the pasture, was on his back, helpless.

"Never mind, good woman," said the scholar, "I can drive your cow!"

"With blessings and thanks the old woman accepted his offer. But his kindness did not stop here. Money was wanted to get articles from the apothecary. "I have money that my mother sent me to buy a pair of boots with, but I can do without them for a while."

"O, no," said the old woman, "I can't consent to that, but here is a pair of heavy boots that I bought for Henry, who can't wear them. If you would only buy these, we should get along nicely."

"The scholar bought the boots, clumsey as they were, and has worn them up to this time.

"Well, when it was discovered by other boys of the academy that our scholar was in the habit of driving a cow, he was assailed every day with laughter and ridicule. His cowhide boots, in particular, were made matter of mirth. But he kept on cheerfully and bravely, day after day, never shunning observation, driving the widow's cow and wearing his thick boots, contented with the thought that he was doing right; caring not for all the jeers and sneers that could be uttered. He never undertook to explain why he drove a cow, for he was not inclined to make a vaunt of his charitable motives, and furthermore, in his heart he had no sympathy with the false pride that could look down with ridicule on any useful employment. It was by mere accident that his course of kindness and self-denial was yesterday discovered by his teacher.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I appeal to you, was there true heroism in this boy's conduct? Nay, Master Hartley, do not hide out of sight behind the blackboard! You are not afraid of ridicule, you must not be afraid of praise. Come forth, Master Edward James Hartley, and let us see your honest face!"

As Hartley, with blushing cheeks, made his appearance, what a round of applause, in which the whole company joined, spoke the general approbation of his conduct! The ladies stood on benches and waved their handkerchiefs. The old men wiped the gathering moisture from the corners of their eyes, and clapped their hands. Those clumsey boots on Hartley's feet seemed a prouder ornament than a crown would have been upon his head. The medal was bestowed upon him amid general acclamation.

Let me relate to you a good thing of Jemson, before I conclude. He was heartily ashamed of his ill-natured railery, and after we were dismissed, he went with tears of manly self-rebuke in his eyes, and tendered his hand to Hartley; making a handsome apology for his past ill manners. "Think no more of it, old fellow," said Hartley, "let us all go and have a ramble in the woods before we break up for vacation." The boys, one and all, followed Jemson's example, and then we set forth with huzzas to the woods.—What a happy day it was!

Boys and girls, never despise another who may be more plainly clad than yourselves. There is many a noble heart under a well patched garment.—Whenever you are tempted to look scornfully upon one in a poor or plain dress, think of Edward James Hartley, the brave boy, and his gold medal.

### The Ocean.

What do we know about things ten miles down in the stupendous valleys of the ocean? On land, here, the vegetation of the Alpine base is not that of its summit; the wild goat skips upon the peaks of the Himalayas, but the rhinoceros has its lair miles below. Our acquaintance with the deep must be absolutely and literally superficial, for we may assume that its mountain-tops alone are revealed to us, and these dimly, and that to its valleys our senses can never penetrate. All the creatures that disport themselves on or near its surface are more or less familiar to us—the whales, the porpoises, and the sharks that come tumbling over its undulations much in the same way that buffaloes come floundering over the waves on the prairie. The countless broods that feed on its shallow banks, and are taken therefrom to feed shallower mortals, are all within our grasp, and we grasp them. On the ledge of the iceberg sits enthroned the walrus, and we salute him as the elephant of the sea, and esteem him unspeakably for the commercial value of his ivory tusks. The huge sea-cow has no mystery for us. We wake the harmless creature up from its bed of sea-weed on the isolated rock, and, having wished it good morning, we stick spears into it, and convert it to the noble purpose of gain. The magnificent sea-unicorn, king of the Arctic waters, is no stranger to us, which is just so much the worse for him. We have cognizance of all the sea-creatures, and many more, the range of which appears to be in the upper regions of the deep; but what can we have of the mystic realms that lie far, far down about the bases of the great sub-marine mountain ranges—mountains compared with which our highest dry-land peaks are possibly nothing but mere hillocks?

There is a sea-monster known to fishermen as the Horned Ray, a monster most fearful in itself, but interesting as an illustration of that which is, and a suggestion of that which may be—a veritable dragon of the sea, whose lateral fins extend like wings, and frequently measure more than thirty feet from tip to tip. This voracious fish will sometimes make its appearance among the swimmers in the surf, and, taking one under each arm, so to speak, descend with them to depths unknown. Until the ocean shall have been dried up, or drained off, no human being can ever explore the strange grottoes into which this hideous man-eater glides with his prey. The great fishes and sea-beasts that are known to us may be creatures of the deep alone, never descending below a certain depth, lest they encounter far more hideous and powerful monsters than themselves, which dwell at the bases of the marine mountains leagues farther down. One can easily imagine a polypus anchored there below in some distracting valley, of which it is lord and tyrant—a stupendous mass of bloated matter, grasping at everything in a circumference of half a mile, and absorbent of all living creatures under the size of a whale. In the China sea there are bivalves—whether oysters or mussels I am not certain—the shells of which are large enough to contain a man properly doubled up. If a monster like this inhabit comparative shallows, there is no limit to one's imaginings of the bivalular enormities at the bottom ten miles farther down. *Atlantic Monthly.*

CORN BEEF.—The *Scientific American* informs the ladies that if they would have corn beef juicy after it is cold, and not as dry as a chip, they should put it into boiling water when they put it on to cook, and they should not take it out of the pot when done, until cold.

Do not loose time in useless regrets over losses.

No man can be successful who neglects his business.

### An African Horse Trade.

Mr. Gerard, now of Philadelphia, but formerly American Consul at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, communicates to the *Press* of the former city the following reminiscence of his African consular experience:

"There is a very singular custom among the farmers—how to get a wife. If you desire to get married, you should first make inquiry whether the lady you love has a horse; if so, you must ask her whether she has a horse for sale. If she says 'No,' then you had better quit the house at once.—She does not like you. But if, on the contrary, she says 'Yes,' it is a good sign; but she will ask you a very high price. If the amount named be paid on the spot, the engagement is concluded, as fully as if marriage was consummated by the parson.

"On my arrival at the Cape, I did not know of the custom. I wanted to purchase a horse, and I was informed by an old Dutch resident that Widow —— one to sell. I followed the address given and soon arrived at the door of the widow (who, by the way, was not bad-looking). I asked her whether she had a horse to sell. She looked at me very sharp; then she asked me whether I had some letters of introduction. I said that I was the American Consul, and would pay cash for her horse. 'In this case,' said she, 'letters are not necessary.' I paid down the sum demanded; then, after taking a cup of coffee, she sent her horse by her groom, and both accompanied me home. On the road, the groom asked me a thousand questions. 'Master,' said he, 'will my mistress go live with you in town, or will you come live with us? You will love my mistress, for she was very kind to my old master,' (laughing). 'Where will the wedding be?' (looking at me and laughing). 'Truly,' I thought, 'the poor fellow has drank too much or he is an imbecile.' I felt sorry for him. When I arrived home I found many people at my door congratulating me, not for the horse, but for the acquaintance of the widow. I really did not know what it meant, and I began to be very uneasy, when, to my very great surprise, a lady alighted on my steps, and at once I recognized the widow! She very coolly asked me when I desired the ceremony of the wedding performed. Then, indeed, I fully perceived the scrape in which I was, and I told her frankly that it was a horse I wanted, and not a wife. 'What,' said she, 'do you mean to act thus to a lady like me? If so, I shall send back for my horse, and will repay you the money.' In a few hours her groom was at my door with the money. I gladly gave back the horse, thankful to have thus escaped. A few weeks after, however, the widow was married; a more ambitious man had bought her horse."

### The Pope's House-Keeping.

Pius IX cannot complain of poverty. He may be the prisoner of the Vatican, but he is nevertheless a prisoner well supplied. His revenues as a temporal prince may be cut off, but his revenue in "Peter Pence" is unfailing. The *Catholic Review* estimates that from 1861 to 1872 the sums contributed by the faithful under this name reach the enormous aggregate of 400,000,000 francs, or $80,000,000. The contributions have been so abundant that a large surplus has been put aside "for a rainy day." The *Unita Cattolica* gives the following table of the contributions of Peter's Pence from 1861 to 1868:

PETER'S PENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1861..... | francs | 14,184,000 |
| 1862..... | " | 9,402,000 |
| 1863..... | " | 7,402,000 |
| 1864..... | " | 5,882,000 |
| 1865..... | " | 6,445,000 |
| 4866..... | " | 5,930,000 |
| 1867..... | " | 11,312,000 |
| 1868..... | " | 11,000,000 |
| Total in eight years..... | | 71,202,000 |

It will be seen that since 1868 these gifts have been enormously swelled. We don't see that the Pope has much to complain of; he is decidedly well cared for.—*Methodist.*

### Day and Night in Sweden.

The peculiarities of day and night in Sweeden strike the traveler very forcibly, after being accustomed to the temperate zone. In June the sun goes down in Stockholm about 10 o'clock. There is a great illumination all night, as the sun passes around the earth toward the North Pole, and the refraction of its rays is such that you can read at midnight without any artificial light. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not seem to go down at all. The steamer goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those curious to witness the phenomena. The sun reaches the horizon you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more begins to rise. At the North Cape, 72 degrees, the sun does not do gown for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at mid-night. In the winter the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks; and then it comes, and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. The Swedes are very industrious and labor is reckoned by the hour, twelve hours being reckoned as a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour whether the sun goes down or not.

At the Michigan horse fair, held at Grand Rapids, recently, there were entries of 238 horses alone, and over 50,000 people were on the course on one day.—The receipts were $40,000.

The Supreme Court of New York has just decided that a man can pick all the fruit from a tree growing on his land though it hang over on a neighbor's land. The question is an old and oft-disputed one.

Brigham Young's new house is to be on a scale of unusual splendor, if the Salt Lake *Tribune* is right when it declares that it will be "one of the most gorgeous and costly residences anywhere between sunrise and sunset."

### The Career and Services of the Four Prisoners Shot by the Spanish at Santiago De Cuba.

Gen. Bernabo Varona was born in Camaguey, in the western part of Cuba, and was a member of one of the best families of the island. As soon as hostilities began he eagerly joined the Cuban forces, and soon distinguished himself by his bravery and military skill. He was content with humble rank, but on the arrival of Gen. Quesada he was made colonel, and subsequently promoted to be general of division, and placed in command of the district south of Camaguey. He was widely known for his humanity, having never caused the execution of a Spanish prisoner, but invariably freely pardoned him.

He met with occasional defeats, owing to his reckless bravery, but never lost faith in the triumph of the Cuban cause. About two years ago he left Cuba with instructions from President Cespedes and came to New York, where he resided until [illegible] on the Atlas for Kingston, and [illegible] on the Virginius. He [illegible] of commanding presence, graceful, and remarkably handsome features. His mother and a young sister are now in New York.

PEDRO CESPEDES.

Pedro Cespedes was brother to the President of Cuba, and was during the past few years a wealthy planter of Kingston, Jamaica. Although always disposed to seek redress for Cuban wrongs by peaceful means, he with his brother, promptly entered the field as soon as the fighting began, and was conspicuous for his ardor and devotion to the patriot cause. He left Cuba because of infirm health and settled in Kingston, where his family, composed of several sons and daughters, now reside. After a long absence he was again on his way to Cuba, more zealous than ever to strike for freedom, when he was captured and slain.

COL. JESUS DEL SOL.

Col. Jesus Del Sol was one of the most ardent and bravest supporters of the Cuban cause. He was born in 1838 in Cienfuegos, and there spent the early portion of his life. Several years ago he became a resident of Cinco Villas, where he owned a large plantation. He espoused the Cuban cause at the outbreak of the revolution, and brought to its service an ardent nature and fearless spirit. Casting his fortunes entirely with the patriotic cause, he burned his elegant dwelling and destroyed as far as possible the value of his plantation in order that the Spaniards may derive no advantages from their possession. He served first under Antonio de Armas, but after a short time conducted hostilities on his own account, and became one of the most daring and active chiefs of the patriot army. Ever vigilant and fearless, his zeal and valor often amounted almost to recklessness, and led him into positions of the greatest peril, rendering his name a terror to the Spaniards. Three years ago he was on one occasion surrounded by the Spaniards of Cinco Villas, his former home, and being at the time in feeble health and unprotected by friends, was obliged to surrender. He was sent immediately to Spain, whence, about 18 months ago, he escaped and came directly to this country. He was warmly welcomed by the Cubans in New York, and remained here until a few days since, when he sailed from this port on the steamship Atlas. At Kingston, Jamaica, he disembarked and sailed thence on the illfated Virginius. This devoted patriot leaves a son 13 years old, and three younger daughters in destitute circumstances in this city. They are now in charge of the Cubans, by whom they will be cared for.

GEN. W O'C RYAN.

Gen. W. O'C Ryan, another of the passengers whose capture was speedily followed by his death, was an American, and was probably in his 32nd year. He joined the Cuban forces at the outbreak of the revolution, organized a cavalry corps in Camaguey, and rendered considerable service to the national cause, his military enterprises being attended with uninterrupted success. After being in the field a year and a half, bad health compelled him to leave, and he came to this city with credentials from the Cuban Government. He was selected to command several expeditions to furnish stores to the insurgents, with some of which he was successful, but on one or two occasions he lost his ship and goods, and barely escaped with his life. He was arrested at one time for violation of the neutrality laws, but after tedious proceedings the prosecution was practically abandoned. He made speeches at Cuban meetings, and was in the confidence of the leading friends of Cuba in New York. While here he acquired with another the ownership of a paper called *Our Society*, and devoted to recording events of fashionable life, but after a short time it was abandoned. He resided during the past six months in Washington, where his Spanish attire rendered him conspicuous. Being sufficiently recovered for active service, he embarked at this port on the Jamaica steamer, intending to reach Cuba and join the patriot army.—*New York Tribune.*

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF COTTON MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS.—Fall River Mass., Oct. 30.—A meeting of representatives from different cotton manufacturing corporations in this city was held at the Board of Trade rooms last evening for the purpose of considering the question of reducing working time in the mills. The various mills were represented. After hearing reports from different establishments, and discussion on the subject, it was voted that on and after Monday, November 3rd, to run mills on half-time four days of each week and eight hours a day. All the mills, thirty nine in number, came into this arrangement except Merchant and Border City, which have contracts for the month of November, and the Robeson and Fall River Prints Works Mills. These mills employ fourteen thousand operatives, and when in full operation their monthly pay rolls amount to abot $450,000.

Creditors have excellent memories.

Caution is the father of security.

He who is beforehand is served behindhand.

### A Devoted Teacher and Six of her Pupils Burned on the Prairie.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* says: "The intensely dry weather of the past season has rendered everything almost as combustible as gunpowder, and already the reports come in thick and fast of the destruction of life and property by fire on the prairies. On Thursday afternoon week before last, near Webster, Saline county, Nebraska, a shocking fatality occurred to Mrs. Jacob Morry, who was teaching school in a wooden building in the centre of a large prairie. Some thirty scholars were in attendance, mostly, very young children.

About two o'clock a dense cloud of smoke rolling up from the South, gave warning of the approach of fire. Realizing the danger, Mrs. Morry instantly dismissed the school, and taking the little ones under her protection, started for a place of safety. She scarcely made a quarter of a mile before the flames of the prairie came dashing up with lightning speed. The grass was dry as tinder, and the fiery element swept on with a resistless power. It was an awful hour for the poor woman, and yet she never shrank from the terrible [illegible] but pressed on with the children to reach some spot where all would be secure.

All the brave woman's efforts were in vain. The fire monster described a circle within which were the doomed victims, and escape seemed impossible. Still she struggled on, and finally succeeded in placing twenty of the children beyond the reach of danger, and then, having done all that a human being could do, the poor woman with six of the little ones, perished in the flames. Four others of the children barely escaped with their lives, being terribly burned. No sadder sight could be conceived than the spectacle of those six little charred and blackened corpses, lying side by side with that of the brave teacher on a lone prairie in Nebraska. And, perhaps, there were seven more angels in Heaven.

### Criminal Law in Japan.

The best evidence seen of progress in Japan is the amended criminal code. Until recently a barbarous code, made one hundred and fifty years ago, has been the criminal law of the land. For kidnapping children, the old penalty was decapitation and exposure on the scaffold; the new law penal servitude for three years. Stealing was formerly punished, if the property stolen was of greater value than ten yen, by death; the severest penalty now is imprisonment for life. It was death under the old law to receive stolen property; the extreme penalty now is ten years' imprisonment. Selling human beings into bondage was punished by death. Under the old law there was a variety of crimes punished by decapitation, crucifixion and other forms of death for which strangling has been substituted in all crimes in which human life is sacrificed. The ancient code punished all forms of adultry with death, but it is now punished with penal servitude, one year for ordinary cases, and a longer term for exaggerated cases. Incendiarism was formerly punished with roasting alive, and is still punished with death, but without the cruelty of the old form. Gamblers were formerly banished, but are now imprisoned for only eighty days.

### Look at the Other Side.

One day when I was younger than I am now, I was passing down upon the outside of Quincey market, and was attracted by a basket of pineapples. I pointed to a very ripe, golden-hued pine upon the top of the lot and inquired the price, and was upon the point of purchasing, when my brother shrewdly suggested,—"Better look at t'other side first, my boy." I lifted the fruit, and looked, and found the lower half rotten.

Once again my brother and I were on the road in the country, tired and hungry. We came to an orchard from which the fruit had been gathered, but by the roadside a few wind-falls had been unnoticed by the husbandman. I picked up a large pippin, but found the rind bruised and discolored with decay. I was about to throw it away, when my brother said,—"Hold on. Cut into it first." I cut into it and found the heart sound and excellent.

In my passage through life since those days I have often had occasion to recall my brother's admonitions. I have seen men presenting a side fair and attractive to look upon; I have looked on the other side and found them tainted to worthlessness. So I have met men bowed down by evil circumstances, with shadows thick and dark about them; and I have probed them to the heart, and found all there good and sound.

One of our contemporaries, in speaking of the Philadelphia mint, says:

"Gold to the value of $9,500,000 has been coined at the United States mint in Philadelphia during the month, and by the close of the week it will reach ten or eleven millions. This apparent large coinage is not intended for the resumption of specie payments, but for the ordinary purposes of the government. While little or no silver has been coined, arrangements are being made to commence operations in that direction in a few days. At present there is about $100,000 in silver on hand, and from the First National Bank in Chicago about $70,000 in silver has been received which will be converted into coin and sent back to the institution to be paid out upon all checks. The authorities have ordered the payment by the sub-treasurer of New York city of $5 upon all checks, but in no case will a larger amount be paid."

THE PROPOSED POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.—The Postmaster-General is quite confident of the adoption of his postal savings bank scheme. He claims to have received a large number of letters from Congressmen announcing their determination to support the measure. In presenting it to Congress Mr. Creswell will model it on a system somewhat different from that of Great Britain, and will give it a different designation. It will probably be called the National Savings Depository.—*Rich. Whig.*

If you post your servants upon your affairs they will one day rend you.

The sleepy fox catches no poultry.

## The People's Press.

### Recent Decisions.

CATTLE ON THE TRACK.—When stock is killed on a railroad track, and the engineer in charge at the time could by the use of ordinary care and skill, without danger, have stopped the train in time to avoid the collision, although the animals were wrongfully upon the track, the company is nevertheless liable.

In an action against a railroad company to recover for the killing of plaintiff's cows by defendants' train, an instruction which directed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, "that if they believed from the evidence that the engine-driver by the use of ordinary skill and prudence could have seen the cows spoken about by the witnesses, or that he did see the cows, and that he might without danger, by the use of ordinary care, have stopped the train before striking the cows and did not, that this would be negligence on the part of the defendants." Upon objection that the court by this instruction encroached on the province of the jury in telling them that a certain state of facts constituted negligence, was regarded as not open to such objection.—[*Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company vs. Barry: Supreme Court of Illinois.*]

PLANK ROADS.—Action to compel defendant to build a suitable farm crossing for plaintiff, who owned land on both sides of defendant's roads, and also for damages. The court that tried the cause found that the crossing actually built by defendant was inconvenient for plaintiff, and not of easy access, and that the proper place for the crossing was where plaintiff desired it.

*Held*, that this established a cause of action. The court gave plaintiff a pecuniary compensation, to an amount less than the cost of erecting a new crossing in the proper place, instead of directing a specific performance by defendant of its obligation.

*Held*, that this was correct; that nothing in the statute prevents the giving of damages for a breach of duty on the part of defendant, and that defendant could not complain as the judgment was more favorable than it was otherwise entitled to.—[*Wademan vs. Albany and Tus. Railroad Company: New York Commission of Appeals.*

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: The Piedmont *Press*, in its last issue, has the following to say. We reproduce the article without comment, because it needs none. It speaks for itself:

"During the session of the Federal Court at Statesville, last week, a Conservative lawyer, while interceding in behalf of his clients, represented to the Judge that illicit distilling had quite if not entirely ceased in Gaston county. The Judge answered very positively: 'That such couldn't be the case, as since his arrival at Court he had received intelligence from sources entirely reliable, that not less than fifty were then in operation in that county, and that the United States Commissioner and Deputy Marshals were interested in a number of them.'

"This announcement carries its own comment. The conviction generally obtains that government officials are responsible, in a great measure, for the wholesale illicit distillation going on in Western North Carolina. When not directly engaged in the traffic, they encourage and aid it by receiving 'hush money.' What becomes of the many distilled spirits and manufactured tobacco? The libel docket does not show; then there has been no return. It is evident that the government has been swindled and defrauded out of its just revenue.

"But when the character of these men who seek the position of 'revenue spies,' and who act it out so well, is there any [illegible] and wonder or surprise that such is the case? Is it a matter of surprise that United States Commissioners and Deputy Marshals are engaged in this traffic in Gaston county!"

### Mob Law in Indiana.

A mob of disguised men, sixty strong, attacked a party of seventy deputy sheriffs guarding the jail at Centreville, in Richmond county, Indiana, which workmen are tearing down preparatory to removing it to the new county seat. After firing a hundred shots from small arms without serious results, a six-pound cannon, loaded with spikes, nails and scrap-iron, was fired at the doors, which being demolished the mob occupied the sheriff's residence in the front part of the jail building, and the deputies surrendered conditionally.—Thirty men occupied the jail last night, and another attack by a large party from Cambridge, with cannon, is expected. Richmond is also threatened with attack for the purpose of taking the county records back to Centreville. One hundred armed men, with cannon used by and captured from the mob at Centreville, are here awaiting the sheriff's orders. The affair grew out of the removal of the county seat from Centreville to Richmond, which is resisted by the people of the former place.

### Railroad Consolidation.

We learn that the Western North Carolina Railroad has been purchased by the North Carolina Railroad, and hence the two roads will be consolidated, which will secure the completion of the former west to the State line at the earliest practical day. The contract for this was made by the North Carolina road, of which Major W. A. Smith is President and Receiver of the Western, in New York, last week, by transferring to the North Carolina road the bonds, judgments, &c., held by the Southern Security Company and R. Y. McAden, Esq. We learn that this plan was proposed by a former President of the Western North Carolina road several years ago, and strongly recommended, without success. The wisdom of the final success of the measure will be felt in the certain completion of the Western road to its objective points, and all its accruing benefits.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, recently in Baltimore the color question came up and was promptly met, as follows:

This subject came up in four shapes, each delicately and ingeniously worded. One was from Wisconsin, proposing a repeal of the clause which excludes "Indians and persons of mixed blood;" another from Honolulu, asking a modification so as to allow initiations of those half-white, half-native; the next from sundry citizens of New Haven, Connecticut; the last from Australia, proposing to take off all restrictions in regard to who should be initiated; but all suffered defeat by majority sufficient to indicate, now and henceforth, that American Odd Fellowship is to be composed of the white race, and that all proposals looking to anything else is time thrown away, and the agitation of which can only be dissension and discord.

The friends of Stokes the "man-slayer" may dismiss any apprehensions that have disturbed them as to the effect of "hard labor" upon him. The New York papers inform us that he was carried to the Penitentiary at Sing Sing, in New York, on Saturday week, and after a lunch and a change in his wearing apparel, was "assigned for the present to cell No. 177." The other day he was to be "removed to the hospital, as he is far from well, suffering at present from a severe cold, having, it is said, disease of the heart." From all of which, we infer that the panic has not forced him to "suspend" any more than did the last jury that tried him.—He will be a clerk in shoe-shop.

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.



## JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.


SPANISH AFFAIRS.—Owing to the capture of the Virginius and the execution of some of her passengers, an account of which appears elsewhere, the Navy Department is very active and will soon have a powerful fleet in the Cuban waters, not, it is stated, for active hostilities, but to protect shipping and overawe the volunteers, thus aiding Spain to restrain them. The attitude of the administration with reference to the Virginius affair is not one of opposition to the present Spanish Government. It seeks to become an ally of Spain, to help her crush the perpetrators of barbarities which have been of almost daily occurrence in Cuba for several years.

Dispatches have been sent to Minister Sickles, with directions at once to inform the Spanish Government that the United States would insist upon protecting her citizens, if required.

What the result will be, is for the future to determine. Our Government appears to be in earnest, and by firmness and prompt action the matter may induce Spain to make the proper amends for the outrage. The National honor should be preserved at all hazards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Official confirmation was received to-day by the Government of the execution of 57 more of the Virginius prisoners on the 12th inst., of whom seventeen were British subjects. The British legation is in receipt of the same intelligence.

"AN ARMED OCCUPATION OF CUBAN WATERS," affirms the Boston *Transcript*, "by a United States fleet will at once rebuke the testiness and savagery of Spanish officials exercising authority on the island."

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The Boston *Journal* is afraid that there will be a good many projects for plunder before the next Congress in the shape of "improvements" in one form or another. It shares the pretty general belief that a portion of the press and a number of Congressmen have already been secured to favor certain jobs on account of local interests, and gives this advice: "There is but one course open to a Congressman who goes to Washington to represent the people, and not any section as opposed to any other. That course is to maintain an *unyielding* opposition to these projects, come from whatever source they may. The developments of the past year have not been favorable to schemes of Government patronage. The people at large will not look with favor upon any measures of the kind. They demand reform in all places of public trust. If private capital desires to dig canals, dredge rivers, and turn back water-courses, the Government will have no objection. But if these schemes are not profitable investments for private capital, they are certainly not profitable for the Government."

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The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an able editorial upon the present condition in Virginia, thus well states potent fact:

"It is obvious to every observing man that so long as those States of the South which, ever since the war, have been held down by Radical rule, continue to be kept down, the commercial interests of the whole country must suffer. Just as the limbs of a tree that are denuded of their foliage by the caterpillar are made languid and ultimately lifeless; not only failing to contribute as they should to the vitality and vigor of the whole tree, but impairing its healthfulness and threatening its existence, so the several Southern States that have been paralyzed in their industries by the baneful agencies and influences of Radicalism, have been, and are, and must be while they are subservient to the political power of the negroes and their allies, little better than dead or dying offshoots of the great body politic of the country."

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MRS. SURRATT.—Ex-President Johnson is out in a long letter in reply to Judge Holt's letter in regard to the exection of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt, believed by many to have been innocent of the charges for which she suffered death. The following is the closing paragraph:

It being absolutely certain that if the position was attached to the original record before it was submitted to the President it is not to be found in the printed record authorized by Judge Holt, and certified to by Col. Burnett, Special Judge-Advocate of the Commission. The question arises which of the two is authentic and genuine? If the record in possession of the Judge-Advocate-General is true then that is false which he has given to the public. If on the other hand the record published with his official sanction is true, then that in his bureau is false necessarily. Judge Holt is at liberty to accept either alternative, and to escape as he may the inevitable conclusion that he did not only fail to submit the petition to the President, but suppressed and withheld it from the official history of the most important trial in the annals of the nation.

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The railroad meeting at the Court House last Saturday was not the most successful thing we ever saw. A small sized dog fight would have drawn a bigger crowd, and a monkey and hand organ might have taken up a larger subscription.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

### The Revenue service—Its Oppression and Abuses &c.

Under this caption we find in the Raleigh *Era* the following editorial article, which it affords us pleasure to reproduce:

"The investigation of the Deaver case and the examination of divers alleged cases of illicit distilling, at Statesville, last week, together with a general review of the conduct of the officers of the service, forces the conclusion that the internal revenue system, as generally conducted in North Carolina and the South, is an imposition on the Government, and an outrage on citizens of the United States.

"We find deputy marshals, deputy collectors, special agents, informers and spies, racing over the country, leading squads of soldiers, pushing down fences, riding through cornfields, cutting up at people's houses, and withal travelling commissioners to arrest, try and bind over the country as they go.

"Now and then a poor fellow is found in the attempt to convey a little unmarketable grain into cash fluid, and is put through the mill of pains and penalties, for such cases made and provided.

"But in the majority of cases persons are arrested on trumped-up charges of illicit distilling, and so far has the practice of manufacturing testimony and creating circumstances gone, that juries refuse to convict on the bare testimony of men who are paid so much a year as standing witnesses for the Government, hence there are few convictions, and these generally include that class of men too poor to defend themselves.

"The spectacle is, therefore, presented of a great government, whose institutions are the pride of civilization, whose strength and beauty are the admiration, and whose growth the wonder of the world, fighting and oppressing, with all the power and machinery of its courts, aided by suborned witnesses, a population of its people too poor to maintain themselves, ordinarily, against a constable's claim involving four shillings of cost. Under the system, as it now is, conviction is the penalty of weakness and poverty; acquittal the reward of wealth and the applause of strength.

"The member of Congress from this District, HON. W. A. SMITH, has pledged himself for the abolishing of the entire internal revenue system. He will have the support and carry the applause of the masses of the Republican party, and only encounter the opposition of a few office-holders, informers and spies.

"Let the internal revenue system be totally abolished, and the revenue raised on imports."

This is one step looking to reform. No doubt the President and other extravagantly high salaried officials would gracefully submit to an edict from Congress reducing their pay to something like reasonable figures, as the expenses of living in Washington have not increased during the last few years. Speed the day of retrenchment and reform in every department of the government, is the cry that comes up from the people, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

There are indications on all sides that the next session of Congress will be closely watched by the people. Many of the most devoted of the Republican journals are giving notice that unless there is a genuine spirit of reform developed there will be trouble. Thus the Cleveland *Leader*, which has tasted the flavor of a little independence in local politics, and liked it, says: "The time has come for a general reform in the manner of doing the public business. There has been not only too much corrupt legislation and too much stealing, but a too general looseness. The people are now fully aware of this and demand that it shall cease. The eyes of their constituents will closely watch members of the coming Congress. Woe unto them if they are found wanting.

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### The Virginius and her Passengers.

The case of the Virginius, and the execution of four of the passengers found on board of her, is evoking a general feeling of excitement and indignation throughout the North. The following statement of the case we clip from the New York *Sun*, and is about the most concise we have seen. Public meetings are being held in some of the large cities by sympathisers with Cuba, and high resolves are everywhere made. The murder of these four men may prove a God-send to Cuba.

The steamer Virginius belongs to owners in the United States. She sails under the United States flag. It is charged that she has been employed to run arms, ammunition and men into Cuba for the insurgents. The Spaniards accordingly threatened to capture her some time since. A Spanish man-of-war once blockaded her in the harbor of Aspinwall, in New Granada, until she was convoyed out by an armed American vessel. When the Spanish captain saw that he could not take her without a fight with a Yankee man-of-war he let her go.

Some ten days ago the Spanish gunboat Tornabo overtook the Virginius at some point off the coast of Jamaica, captured her, and took her into Santiago de Cuba. On board of her were a number of persons, mostly Cubans, who had been identified with the Cuban revolution. No doubt they were bound for Cuba, but they were not in Cuban waters, and were not engaged in attempting to land, or in any other act of hostility toward the Spanish Government. In every legal respect their situation was similar to that of Mason and Slidell, when captured by Commodore Wilkes on board the British steamer Trent.

The Virginius being thus taken into Santiago de Cuba, four at least of her passengers were shot, such being the manner in which the Spaniards in Cuba uniformly dispose of Cuban prisoners. The Virginius of course, is still detained as a prize of war. The case is thus precisely the same as that of the Trent would have been if Commodore Wilkes had brought her into port and held her as a prize, and if Mason and Slidell had been killed after trial and sentence by a drum-head court-martial.

We state the history of this momentous affair with all possible calmness. What the Administration at Washington will do about it we do not yet know; neither do we know as yet what will be the sentiment or the action of the American people.—All that is certain is, that if such an act had been committed against an English vessel, or against a vessel belonging to any nation that respects itself and means to maintain its rights, the atrocity would be promptly atoned for, even if war were necessary to enforce the atonement.

### The Late Elections.

The Wilmington *Journal*, referring to the great change in popular sentiment, as vindicated by the late elections, thus briefly reviews the field:

"In Massachusetts, we have gained forty-three members of the Legislature, and have reduced the Radical majority for the State ticket some fifty thousand votes.

"In New York, we have gained thirty-five members of the Legislature, and have carried the State ticket by about 15,000 majority. Last year Grant carried it by 51,825 majority.

"In Wisconsin, last year, the Radicals had a majority of twenty-nine votes on joint ballot in the Legislature. This year that majority has been swept away, leaving the Legislature entirely in the hands of the new Reform party. The Reform candidate for Governor was also elected. Grant's majority last year was 17,515.

"In Minnesota, Grant's majority last year was 20,498. On Tuesday the Farmers elected their candidate, State Treasurer, and reduced the majority of the Radical candidate for Governor to a few thousand votes.

In Kansas, last year, the Radicals had a majority of seventy-one on joint ballot in the Legislature, which has been entirely swept away, and the Legislature is now in the hands of the new party, thereby securing the election of an opposition Senator in the place of the notorious Pomeroy.

In Michigan, there was a special election for member of Congress in the fifth District that last year gave a Radical majority of 10,609 for Mr. Foster, whose death occasioned the late vacancy. On Tuesday a Democrat was elected as his successor by some 200 votes.

In New Jersey, too, we have made gains in the Legislature.

Coming nearer home, we find that Maryland and Virginia have also given a signal rebuke to Radicalism.

VIRGINIA.—Kemper's majority over Huges is 27,963, or an increase over Walker's majority in 1860 of 9,632. Legislature—Senate; Conservatives, 33; Radicals 10. House; Conservatives, 88; Radicals 31.

MARYLAND: Democratic majority in the State about 20,000. Senate—Democrats, 23; Radicals 3. House—Democrats, 62; Radicals 22. Democratic majority on joint ballot 60.

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### Perjury.

We copy the following well-deserved anathema, against *perjured* rascals, from the Kinston *Gazette*, edited by Rev. E. A. Wilson. It applies to several rascals within our knowledge, who make a hypocritical profession of religion, the better to cheat their neighbors, and will swear a *lie* in court with as little scruple as a dog.

Here is the *Gazette's* article:

"The man who swears to a lie is, and should be in every virtuous community an object of abhorrence. Let a dreadful mark be upon him. Learn little children to shrink as from something loathsome and horrific. Admit him to none of the privileges of friendship and social intimacy. Let him become an outcast, a social pariah with a brand worse than that of Cain burning on his brow. This may all be lost upon a hardened wretch, but its influence will be salutary upon the rising generation. It will learn them to reverence truth and hate falsehood. There is a grand popular verdict outside of the one rendered in the jury box. This verdict spots perjurers and villains. They may writhe under it, but it will follow them through life, will sap all confidence in their professions, and finally will stand beside their dishonored graves and say: Here rests the putrid carcass of a rascal whose soul is in hell."

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Africa.

The activity of the Ashantees will surprise no one familiar with their warlike habits and military skill. It will take other qualities than English courage and stubbornness to reduce these formidable African warriors. They have already made important movements towards the coast, and, if we anderstand the situation, the English military forces in operation are in great danger. The King is determined to triumph and, although it does not appear that he can maintain a protracted resistance, it looks very much as if the war will cost England more blood and treasure than did the Abyssinian expedition.

### Cuba.

The Cuban news will be found in another column. The Spaniards claim a victory over the insurgents last week.

### England.

The English press indulges in the strongest condemnatory language at the late "Cuban horror" and it is hinted that as a number of those unfortunate men on board the Virginius, were British subjects, serious complications with Spain may result.

Nineteen thousand dollars in bullion has been shipped to this country from London.

### France.

The sessions of the French Assembly were exciting, approaching the tumultuous on the 1uth, on account of the report of a Committee on the continuance of the Presidency of Gen. MacMahon. Fears were expressed that his retention in office would result in a dictatorship.

### Italy.

Victor Emanuel from the throne told the Italian Parliament a few days ago that "Order and Safety" were the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. He thought that Rome might become the capital without encroaching upon the independence of the Pope or the exercise of the spiritual functions and relations of the Catholic world. He would respect the Pope's religious sentiments and liberty, but he would not permit attacks on the nation and her institutions.

### Asia.

Intelligence reached London on the 15th inst., that a serious conflict, the cause of which is not stated, has occurred in Damascus. During the disorders the British flag was insulted. The Consul demanded reparation for the indignity, but it was refused.

### South America.

The small pox continues to rage at Rio. The coffee market is at a stand still, and large quantities are accumulating.

Revolution in Paraguay suppressed. It is thought that Gen. Mitre will certainly be the next President of the Argentine Confederation.

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following:

"After the crash of '57, when everybody was almost scared to death and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in this city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise, predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless, they persisted. In a single year they paid five hundred dollars in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed."

We remember a similar instance among our own advertisers, in the panic of 1857. A merchant continued his advertisement in our columns through the whole period of stagnation, and notwithstanding many predictions that "it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterward was that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many a merchant around him, who "couldn't afford to advertise," saw his clerks stand idle behind the counters.

A financial panic does not mean that no one has any money. There is plenty of money in the country, and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the "bargains" which a fall in prices holds out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchant who tells them will receive their cash.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

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## STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

### Our State Indebtedness.

The following is an official statement of the amount of our State indebtedness:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st. "Old" or ante-war bonds, | $8,378,200 |
| 2d. Bonds issued for Internal Improvement purposes, since close of the war, not "special tax," | 4,078,000 |
| 3d. Bonds issued for funding under act of 1866-'8. | 4,128,800 |
| 4th. Bonds and Regist'd certificates since close of the war for other purposes, | 427,045 |
| 6th. Special Tax Bonds, | 11,407,000 |
| Total, | $28,419,045 |
| 6th. Bonds issued after May 20, 1864, and prior to May, 1866, for Internal Improvements, not marketable, | $ 1,128,000 |
| Total, | $29,547,045 |
| Ind. interest is as follows: | |
| Interest due on 1st class of bonds, | $ 2,513,460 |
| Interest due on 2nd class bonds, | 1,214,400 |
| Interest on 3d class of bonds, | 1,241,040 |
| Interest on 4th class of bonds, | 139,606 |
| Interest on 5th class of bonds, | 2,844,510 |
| Interest on 6th class of bonds, | 518,910 |
| Total interest on entire debt, | $8,471,924 |
| Total debt, principal and interest, | $38,018,869.85 |

This foots up $38,018,869,85, nearly $30,000,000 of which has been contracted since the close of the war, the greater portion of which has been gobbled up by "loyal" thieves.

To make some provision to meet these liabilities will be among the first duties of the Legislature which assembled last Monday, and we hope to see some plan adopted, honorable to the State and fair to those who hold *just* claims against her.

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### North Carolina Finances.

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 13.—In 1871 the Treasurer of the State under authority of the Legislature appropriated to the general purpose of the Government $541,900 that had been collected to pay interest on bonds known as special tax bonds. To-day four bills in equity were filed in United States Circuit Court for the eastern district of North Carolina praying that the public treasurer be enjoined from paying any money out of the treasury until he has first replaced the above sum to the credit of the fund for which the same was raised for the purpose of providing for the payment of the interest on the bonds held by the plaintiff and all other holders who may become parties to raise the suit.

A preliminary injunction has been granted by Judge Bond, and the 25th instant set for hearing the motion for a special injunction. While there is a growing disposition on the part of the people and the press to reorganize the old debt of the State the people are fixed in their determination to resist, by all lawful means, the payment of these special tax bonds. When these are disposed of steps will undoubtedly be taken to compromise the old debts upon a basis acceptable to the State and bondholders.

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BIDS FOR STATIONERY, &c.—The bids for stationery for the use of the General Assembly and State officers were opened last week in presence of the Auditor and Treasurer of State as the law requires. About fifty proposals were received from New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Washington, Petersburg and Raleigh.

The following bids were awarded being the lowest:

Neuse Manufacturing Company, the printing paper.

John Armstrong, Raleigh, binding.

J. V. H. Nash, Petersburg, Va., blank books, stationery, pens, ink, &c.

Dulano & Co., Baltimore, stationery with printed headings, envelopes, &c.—*Era.*

Mr. J. C. Dowd, who farms near this city, told us that from one-fifth of an acre planted in sweet potatoes he supplied his family continually since the middle of August, and then housed, last week, seventy-five bushels. Mr. Dowd bought what was known as a poor plantation three years ago. The first year he made six bales of cotton. This year he made thirty bales, and bought only one and a half tons of fertilizer. He made his own manure on the farm, and has proven what can be done by steady work and constant attention to the farm. —*Char. Democrat.*

Forty Counterfeiters in the Asheville jail attempted to escape last week by removing some of the gratings with a case knife. They were discovered in time.

John Armstrong, Esq., of this city, left for New York, in obedience to a telegram, on Sunday, stating that his brother a prominent business man of New York, but living in Brooklyn, had mysteriously disappeared and fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He drew a large sum of money from his banking-house in Brooklyn on Thursday last and started over to his place of business in New York. Since he left the bank nothing has been heard of him by his friends. He was to have been married, Tuesday 11th.—*Ral. News.*

We regret to learn of the death of Mr Joseph Costner, aged about 83 years, who lived in the northwest portion of this county, in what is known as the Scenck settlement. It seems that Mr. Costner was living by himself, and that he went home on the night of the 5th inst., in a state of intoxication and from some cause not known he fell into the fire and when found by a man who called to see him he was burned to death, and was lying on the hearth in front of the fire. This is only another instance of the evils of intoxicating liquors. —*Cleaveland Banner.*

There is not a dollar in the State Treasury and but six of the ninety-five sheriffs have settled their State taxes. This is a poor showing, in view of the fact that but a few days' grace is left. The General Assembly met last Monday. Numbers of the members were "strapped" the day after they reached the city and there was nothing in the treasury to draw upon. We may then look for a merciless handling of the sheriffs. The public treasurer is now engaged in preparing the necessary papers by means of which defaulters are to be put through a course of sprouts. Look out, gentlemen of the sheriffalty persuasion.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

NORTH CAROLINA AHEAD.—We learn that the Diamond Cotton Chopper and Cultivator invented by J. B. Underwood, of Fayetteville, N. C., took the gold medal at the late Fair held at Macon, Georgia, although it had to compete with many other implements of the same class.

A youth of Salisbury, four years old, and his sister, saw a rat hasten into a hole in a barn floor. Said he: "Sis, the Bible says, 'watch and pray;' you pray while I watch the hole and swat him across the snoot when he comes out."

The *Sentinel* is gratified to learn that the masterpiece of Rev. Johannes A. Oertel, of Lenoir, one of the greatest living artists, entitled, "The Final Harvest," will be exhibited in Raleigh not many weeks hence.

A few days since, a young man named Shaw, living near Mt. Pleasant, in Cabarras was thrown from a wagon, and was dashed violently against a tree, causing instant death. His neck was broken and his shoulder blade mashed to a jelly.

The widow of the late Thomas McLean, of Steele Creek, has met with a piece of good fortune. She bought a farm near Lenoir, Caldwell county, for $250. Mica has been discovered upon it, and she has been offered $30,000 for the farm.

The Durham *Tobacco Plant* says: After a stay of four years in Kentucky, C. M. Herndon, C. M. Herndon, Jr. W. H. H. Herndon, and S. M. Herndon returned to their homes some five miles below this place.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that the North Carolina Railroad Co., has largely reduced the number of its employees and has made a deduction of ten per cent. in the wages of those retained.

Miss Nancy Hilliard, a worthy old lady, whose name as a boarding-house keeper is associated in the memory of old students with the better days of Chapel Hill, died at her home in that place on Saturday morning last, the 8th inst., at 6 o'clock.

Col. Peck, Internal Revenue Collector at Newberne has been removed on the charge of embezzling the public money. Deficiency said to amount to six or seven thousand dollars. He lays it to his deputies.

The Raleigh *News* says the panic has reached Graham, Alamance county, the large whisky distillery of Hutchinson & Co. having suspended operations for the present.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Wheat has concluded to remove from here—which leaves St. Barnabas' Church again without a rector.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

HIGH TONED CRIMINALS.—The people are beginning to inquire why patiality is shown such high toned criminals as Stokes and young Walworth when they are sent to the State prison to serve out a few brief years. It is a popular notion that persons who have been guilty of the highest crimes and who escaped the gallows on technicalities should be awarded the hard labor which their sentences generally include. Clerical work is not the hard labor contemplated by the law by any means. Breaking stones would come considerably nearer the mark.

DEATH OF A GERMAN KING.—King John, of Saxony, 72 years of age, died, at Plintz, near Dresden, some ten days back. He was one of the most famous literary men in Europe and celebrated for his successful translation of Dante. He was a wise ruler, beloved of his people; and since his *quasi* vassalage to the Emperor William and Bismark, had deported himself with great dignity and independence.

Officers of German steamers have received a large number of applications from emigrants who came to this country, to work their passage back, they having no employment and no money to pay their passage.

It is said that wild fowl are more numerous on the Potomac and its estuaries now than for several previous seasons. Swans, geese and ducks are seen daily flying up and down the river, and those engaged in shooting them are having excellent and profitable sport.

The complete returns from Virginia show that Kemper's majority over Hughes is 27,963. This is an increase of 9,963 Walker's majority in 1869.

In Brownsville, Tenn., the other day, a Miss Bettie Taliaferro took the beautiful vases presented by Mrs. Fritz Neiman to the Fair Association for the prettiest girl on the grounds between the ages of sixteen and seventeen.

## MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th inst., by A. Fogle, Mr. TIMOTHY BOOZE to Miss AMANDA LINEBACH, daughter of Josiah Lineback.

## DIED,

In this county, on the 1st instant, at the residence of the widow Mock, Mrs. MARY ROTHROCK, relict of Joseph Rothrock, aged 83 years, 1 month and 3 days.

## THE MARKETS.

*Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, (new) | 50 | a 60 | Salt | 0 00 | a 1 20 |
| Corn, (old) | 65 | a 70 | " American, | 0 00 | |
| Wheat, | 1 55 | a 1 65 | Candles ads. | 20 | a 25 |
| Flour, | 3 80 | a 4 00 | Oils, Linseed, | 0.00 | a 1.25 |
| Meal, | 2 | a 2 | " Kerosene, | 40 | a 50 |
| Chop, | 1¾ | a 2 | Sheetings, Fries' B. | | 10 |
| Bacon, | 12 | a 15 | " A. | | 11 |
| Pork, | 7 00 | a 8.00 | Yarn, Fries, | 1 30 | a 1 40 |
| Lard, | 11 | a 12 | Iron, | 5¼ | a 6 |
| Eggs, | 12 | a 15 | Nails, | 7 | a 8 |
| Molasses, | 28 | a 40 | Hides, green, | 7 Dry | 20 |
| Cheese Fac. | 18 | a 25 | Tallow, | 10 | a 12 |
| " Mount. | 15 | a 00 | Beeswax, | 28 | a 30 |
| Butter, | 25 | a 00 | Clover Seed, | | |
| Peas, | 65 | a 70 | Home grown; | 0.00 | a 0.00 |
| Apples, green, | 50 | a 1.00 | Barrels Flour, | Fruit | 50 |
| " dried, | 5 | a 10 | Brick, | 6.00 | a 10.00 |
| Potatoes, sw. | 50 | a 00 | Shingles, | | |
| " irish, | 50 | a 00 | Long leaf pine, | 4.50 | a 5.25 |
| Coffee, | 25 | a 30 | Hay, per cwt. | 40 | a 50 |
| Sugar, | 10 | a 14 | Rags, | 3 | a 4 |
| " crushed, | 15 | a 18 | Butter Beans, | | 10 |

Dried Peeled Peaches, 10 a 21.

**New York,** Nov. 17.—Cotton, 15¼ a 15¼; Flour, $6 50 to $7 50; Corn, 59 a 60; Wheat, $1 54 a $1 58; Gold, $9¾ a $0 00.

**Baltimore,** Nov. 17.—Cotton 13¼ 14¼; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 71; Corn white, 80 a 00, yellow, 00 a 68; Oats, 48 Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, $0 000 a $0 000 Lard, 7¼ a 8.

**Charlotte,** Nov. 17.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, $4 25 a $4 50; Corn, 70 a 75; Oats, 45 a 50; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 00; Lard, 11 a 12½.

**Richmond,** Nov. 17.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 80 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine $7 25 a $0 00.

**Fayetteville,** Nov. 12.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 00; Corn 95 a $1 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00 a $3 00; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.


## PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

## MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, *GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS*, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,** KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES, **Perfumeries and Extracts** for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

## PERFUMERY AND Fancy Articles.

For the HOLIDAYS

at Zevely's Drug Store.

THE public are most respectfully invited to call and examine my new and handsome stock of goods, suitable for holiday presents, superior to anything ever offered in my line, in this market, and at greatly reduced rates.

J. H. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

## AT STORE.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FANCY GOODS

Such as PAPIER MACHE DESKS, BRONZE and GLASS INKSTANDS, PEARL PAPER KNIVES, PEARL CARD CASES, FANCY PENHOLDERS, LETTER WEIGHTS, &c., &c.


## Executor's Sale.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of SOLOMON TRANSOU, dec'd., according to law, I will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said testator, in Bethania, on the **16th day of December** next, all the personal property belonging to my testator, consisting of valuable

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING and WAGON MAKER'S TOOLS, CORN, HAY, 4 FINE HOGS, 1 COW, and other valuable property.

Terms, Cash. J. C. CONRAD, Executor of Solomon Transou, dec'd.

Nov. 17, 1873.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF SOLOMON TRANSOU: I have this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Transou, deceased, I therefore notify all persons having any debts or claims against said deceased, to present them to me for payment on or before the 17th of November, 1874, authenticated as required by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. C. CONRAD, Executor of Solomon Transou, dec'd.

Nov 17, 1873. 47-tds.


## THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS,

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to eight p. m. during the week.

Time of arrival and closing the mails. N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6.30 p. m., closes at 9 p. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Monday at 7 a. m.; due every Tuesday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due by 8 p. m.

As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.—Rev. Mr. Strobel, Bible agent for this State, gives a cheering account of the progress of his work.—Since last April he has visited 52 counties, collected $2,200, and sold $3,000 worth of bibles.

SAMUEL REEVES, Sen., died at his residence, near Salisbury, last week, aged about 72 years. He was a prominent and respected citizen of Rowan county.

INDIAN GRAVEYARD.—We learn from the Salisbury *Watchman*, that an Indian burying ground has been discovered near the Old Trading Ford of the Yadkin river. One grave measured six feet, seven inches, and in it was found a tomahawk weighing seven or eight pounds.

TOBACCO.—The tobacco crop, as a general thing, is pretty fair, the heavier grades predominating. There is nothing doing in the article, however, not sufficient inducement being offered by the manufacturer or warehouses, and the weed remains locked up in the barns, dead stock at present. But we hope for an improvement in the times, as we notice rather a tendency of advance in cotton, and tobacco may follow.

THE HOME PAPER.—Everybody can assist, more or less, in building up his home paper, by furnishing such interesting news items as their neighborhoods afford. All the publishers desire is a plain statement OF FACTS, and the matter thus given will be properly arranged for publication,—fancy sketches and poor attempts at wit, such as some localizers indulge in for the sake of notoriety merely, not desirable.

In short, we wish all the local news from this and neighboring counties which might prove interesting to our readers at home and abroad. All communications must be accompanied by some known responsible name.

PAINFUL AND DANGEROUS ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday last the son of Leander Reminger, while out gunning, was seriously hurt by the accidental discharge of a gun in his hands. He was seated on a log and in changing the position of the gun it unexpectedly exploded lacerating his side fearfully, and seriously if not fatally injuring him. The load of squirrel shot lodged against and around the ninth rib, only a little to the outside and below the region of the heart. Of course, most of the shot can not be extracted.

Dr. Bahnson was called on and is giving the case every attention, and thinks the patient will recover. Another warning to those who carelessly handle fire-arms.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The house and lot belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Belo, was sold last week. The lot was divided into three parts; the business stand at the corner of Fish Alley was purchased by Henry Shore, and the dwelling-house and lot by J. P. Vest. The other portion of the original lot is as yet unsold, though still in market with standing bids. Some $2,600 will probably be realized from the property.

The approaching Holiday season is heralded by the attractive displays at the store windows. We hope all may secure a fair share of the Christmas trade.

We learn that the C. L. Banner property, near town, was sold at the court-house door on Tuesday, and brought only some $800, not half its value.

THE MOUNT AIRY RAILROAD.—Pursuant to public notice, the stockholders of the Mt. Airy Narrow Guage Railroad met and unanimously resolved that the Board of County Commissioners of Surry County be requested to take stock, in the name of Surry County, in said Railroad to the amount of $60,000, provided a majority of the voters, at an election to be held, approved thereof.

CONVICTED.—Ezra Hauser was convicted on Tuesday of "malicious mischief,"—the same person who was bound over to keep the peace a short time since. Application will be made for a new trial.

The Board of Examination will arrive at this Depot, at 1.15 p. m. to-day, and leave again at 2.30, p. m., on a tour of general inspection, occupying Wednesday and Thursday, and extends from Greensboro to Goldsboro and back, including the N. W. N. C. Railroad as above.

Rain, hail, and snow this week throughout this and neighboring counties.


TROPICAL FRUITS.—A Fresh supply of Oranges, Lemons, and other Tropical Fruits, just received at C. W. VOGLER'S Grocery Store.


### New Advertisements.

Great reduction in prices at J. L. Fulkerson's.

Panic prices at Mrs. Douthit's Millinery Store.

Novelties at the Drug Store.

Holiday Goods just opened at Blum's Bookstore.

Executor's Sale.—J. C. Conrad.

We are pleased to notice the re-opening of Davidson High School, near Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, under very favorable auspices. Able instructors are engaged.

SUPERIOR COURT in Stokes county opens on Monday next, his Honor, Judge Cannon presiding.

GODEY'S LADIES BOOK.—The December number of this old and popular Magazine of fashions, has been received. Of its kind it has no equal. Besides its splendid illustrations, fashion plates of the latest styles, &c., each number contains a great variety of useful and interesting reading matter. Price $3 a year, and a beautiful chromo given to each subscriber. We will furnish the Lady's Book and the *Press* to new subscribers one year for $5 and the chromo thrown in.

### Stokes County.

Amount of money due each Township in the county of Stokes, for Schools, viz:

Snow Creek Township, for the whites, $1,055 95. For the colored, $384 65.

Sauratown Township, for the whites, $531 65. For the colored, $529 20.

Beaver Island Township, for the whites, $788 90. For the colored, $384 65.

Yadkin Township, for the whites, $1,447.95 For the colored, $134 75.

Meadow Township, for the whites, $1,242 50. For the colored, $343.

Quaker Gap Township, for the whites, $1,225. For the colored, $98.

Peter's Creek Township, for the whites, $935 90. For the colored, $343.—*Reporter.*


Ladies will find relief from their Headache, Costiveness, Swimming in the head, Colic, Sour Stomache, Restlessness, etc., etc., by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all bilious attacks by taking a dose of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is a purely vegetable compound, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution, and will keep the Liver in healthy action.

THE SCRAP BOOK. A few specimen numbers of The Scrap Book still on hand. Price 10 cents by mail.

AGENTS! We wish to employ energetic and responsible Agents to canvass for the PRESS.


### The General R. E. Lee Monument.

The colossal monument to the memory of Gen'l Lee which is now rapidly being constructed under the direction and skill of Prof. Volentine, will, when completed, be the greatest triumph of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.—The structure will be surmounted by a reclining figure of Gen'l Lee enveloped in his military cloak. The form will be finely carved in marble, and the expression of countenance rendered with life-like correctness. In order to complete this grand monument at the earliest possible day, the Executive Committee of the Lee Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., which is composed of such distinguished men as Gen'l Pendleton, Gen'l Terry, Hon. Wm. McLaughlin, Col. Preston Johnston, Col, Jas. K. Edmondson, Chas. Davidson, and others, have, by permission, authorized the publication and sale of a perfect *life size* steel engraved portrait of Gen'l Joseph E. Johnson. The proceeds of its sale to be applied in furtherance of the object of this Association, namely: to the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen'l R. E. Lee, at the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. The portrait will be sold only by subscription, through regular authorized agents, and every subscriber will receive a certificate signed by the Secretary and Chairman of the Lee Memorial Association. We commend this portrait to the public, and hope some good energetic man will secure the agency in this section in order to help on the good work. Messrs. W. W. Bostick & Co., Nos. 177 & 179 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been constituted and appointed General Managers of Agencies, and any communications addressed to them, for circulars, terms, and certificates, will receive prompt attention.


ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost every Case Cured With

PAIN-KILLER!

DEAR SIRS: During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a tablespoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. TELFORD, Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS:—During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in case of sickness.—These Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly, REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhea and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N. B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

Price, 25 and 50 cents and $1.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Manuf's & Prop's. 135 High, St., Providence, R. I.

44.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

*Manufactured Only by*

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

**Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.** [42-

FAIR OF THE CAROLINAS.

THIRD ANNUAL EXPOSITION

WILL BE HELD IN

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

November 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th.

Liberal Premiums in Money, and in the Society's Diplomas and Silver Medals, Made Expressly for the

Fair of the Carolinas.

An nual Address will be Delivered by

GEN. WADE HAMPTON,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Society's buildings are ample, and well arranged.

Railroad rates for transportation as liberal as for any other Fair.

Articles for Exhibition Free of charge.

Half Mile Race Track, as good as any in the country.

Balloon ascension during Fair Week under management of

PROFESSOR GRONER.

Gyro Pigeon shooting match for a $200 breach-loading gun.

Other prizes will be add d.

Charlotte Cornet Band

engaged for the week.

Season Ticket.....$2 00
Single Admittance..... 50

For Premium Lists and other information address, THOS. L. VAIL, Secretary.

Nov. 13, 1873.

Great Family Medicines.

Dr. GREEN'S FIT CURE!

The Great Remedy for Epilepsy,

CURES

Fits, Spasms, Convulsions and Nervous Wakefulness, acts promptly, often arresting the Fits from the first day's use, even where they have existed for years.

COMPOUND EX. CORYDALIS!

The Great Vegetable Alterative,

CURES

Scrofula, Secondary Syphalis, Eruptions on the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure Blood.

MEDICATED HONEY!

A Sovereign Balm for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the air-passages and Lungs. By its timely use many supposed cases of Consumption are promptly relieved and the Lungs restored to health.

NEURALGIA SPECIFIC!

A prominent, positive and permanent relief for the excruciating pains of Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

Prepared only by

Drs. GREEN, LINDLEY & BENTLEY,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

*For Sale at the BOOK STORE.*

D. P. MAST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

A Good Six-Horse power

STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.

Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.


NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]


Strupe's Upper Leather,

HEAVY AND LIGHT,

FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,

Sept. 11, 1873.-37

A. S. JONES, Barber,

AGAIN offers his services to his old friends and customers at the stand formerly occupied by Claiborne Lash, in the Store building of Patterson & Co. He will also be prepared, in a short time, to work ladies' hair into Curls' Braids, Frisettes, &c., at reasonable rates. 37 3m

WATER N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WHEEL

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by D. M. ETTINGER, C. E., and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by JAS. EMMERSON, H. E.

For Pamphlet and Test Report, address N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte, | 2.50 P. M. | 8.15 A. M. |
| " Air-line Junction, | 2.56 " | 8.30 " |
| " Salisbury, | 5.02 " | 10.21 " |
| " Greensboro, | 8.15 " | 12.45 P. M. |
| " Danville, | 11.17 " | 3.12 " |
| " Burkville, | 3.34 A. M. | 7.41 " |
| Arrive Richmond, | 6.35 " | 10.27 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond, | 1.05 P. M. | 5.00 A. M. |
| " Burkville, | 4.10 " | 8.29 " |
| " Danville, | 8.45 " | 12.48 P. M. |
| " Greensboro, | 11.38 " | 3.50 " |
| " Salisbury, | 2.03 A. M. | 6.06 " |
| Arrive Charlotte, | 4.05 " | 8.15 " |

| STATIONS. | GOING EAST. MAIL. | GOING WEST. MAIL. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro, | 8.20 P. M. | Arrive 11.38 P. M. |
| " Comp'y Shops, | 10.00 " | " 9.30 " |
| " Raleigh, | 1.40 A. M. | " 5.26 " |
| " Goldsboro, | 2.30 " | " 4.30 " |

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of route.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Salem, | | 8.00 A. M. |
| Kernersville | 8.36 A. M. | 8.46 |
| Friendship, | 9.15 | 9.20 |
| New Garden, | 9.32 | 9.35 |
| Salem Junction, | 9.45 | 9.46 A. M. |
| Greensboro, | 10.00 P. M. | |

WESTWARD.

| STATIONS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Greensboro, | | 4.30 P. M. |
| Salem Junction, | 4.39 P. M. | 4.40 |
| New Garden, | 4.50 | 4.51 |
| Friendship, | 5.03 | 5.07 |
| Kernersville, | 5.37 | 5.50 P. M. |
| Salem, | 6.25 P. M. | |

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873--'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY,

KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER FRINGE.

Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.-44.


SALE OF VALUABLE

LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residences of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Silas and Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—tds.

The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw ¾ inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. HEGE,

Salem, N. C.

This Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at BLUM'S

Family Bibles, Fine and Common. at the BOOK STORE.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

FOR SALE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Zevely's Drug Store,

At Manufacturer's Prices.

Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

At Panic Prices

To Cash Buyers.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,

AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl, at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denims, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Patent Medicines, Chrome Green, Castor Oil, Machine Oil, Essences,
Sweet Oil, Chrome Yellow, Linseed Oil, Spices, Ven. Red, Cordial,
Turpentiue, Extracts, Spanish Brown, Liniment, Window Glass, Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails, Sprigs, Locks, Hammers, Spades, Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails, Tacks, Latches, Axes, Forks, Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails, Screws, Saws, Trace Chains, Cutting Knives, Whips,
Shoe Nails, Hinges, Hatchets, Shovels, Scythes, Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt, Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you, ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON.

## Poetry.

### TWO MERCHANTS.

When trade grew slack, and notes fell due,
The merchant's face grew long and blue;
His dreams were troubled through the night,
With sheriffs, bailiffs, all in sight.
At last his wife unto him said—
"Rise up at once, get out of bed,
"And get your paper, ink and pen,
"And say these words unto all men:—

"My goods I wish to sell to you,
"And to your wife and daughters, too;
"My prices they shall be so low,
"That each shall buy before they go."
He did as his good wife advised,
And in the paper advertised;
Crowds came and bought of all he had,
His notes were paid, his dreams were glad,
And he will tell you, to this day,
How well did printer's ink repay.
He told us, with a knowing wink,
How he was saved with printer's ink.

Another—in a place as tight—
Contented was the press to slight;
He did not let the people know,
Of what he had or where to go.
His drafts were due and were not paid;
A levy on his goods was made;
The store was closed until the sale,
And for some time he was in jail.
A bankrupt now, without a cent,
At leisure he can deep repent—
That he was foolish and unwise,
And did not freely advertise.

## Humorous.

### A Terrible Predicament.

Max Adeler vouches for the truth of the following:

Slimmer really deserves pity, for it was certainly rough on him. He was going up to Reading the other day, and when he reached the depot, he happened to look into the ladies' room. A woman sat there with a lot of baggage and three children, and when she saw Slimmer she rushed at him, and before he could defend himself she flung her arms about his neck, nestled her head upon his breast and burst into tears. Slimmer was amazed, indignant, confounded; and ere he could find utterance for his feelings, she exclaimed: "O, Henry! dear Henry! We are united at last. Are you well? Is Aunt Martha still alive? Haven't you longed to see your own Louisa?" And she looked in to Slimmer's face, and clung to him, and smiled through her tears.

"Madam," said he, solemnly, "if I am the person alluded to as 'Henry,' permit me to say that you have made a mistake. My name is Lemuel; I have no Aunt Martha, and I don't own a solitary Louisa. Oblige me by letting go my coat. It excites remark.

Then she buried her bonnet deeper into his waistcoat, and began to cry harder than ever, and said: "O, Henry, how—how can you treat me so? How can you pretend that you are not my husband?"

"Madam," screamed Slimmer, "if you do not cease sopping my shirt-bosom and remove your umbrella from my corn, I shall be obliged to call the police."

"The children are here," she persisted. "They recognized their dear father. Do you not, children?"

"Yes, yes," they exclaimed. "It is pa—it is our dear pa." And they grappled Slimmer by the trouser's leg and hung to his coat tail.

"Woman!" he shrieked, "this is getting serious. Unhand me, I say," And he tried to disengage himself from her embrace, and all the brakemen, and the baggage master, and the newsboys stood around and said his conduct was infamous. In the midst of the struggle a stranger entered with a carpet-bag.

He looked exactly like Slimmer; and when he saw his wife in Slimmer's arms he became excited, and he floored Slimmer with that carpet-bag, and sat on him, and smote his nose; and caromed on his head, and asked him what he meant.

Slimmer was removed on a stretcher, and the enemy went off in a cab. He called next day to apologize. His wife made a mistake because of Slimmer's likeness to him. And now Slimmer wishes he may soon be kicked in the face by a mule, so that he will resemble no other human being on earth.

### How Pat Got Even.

A good looking Irishman stopping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord—

"What is the news?"

The landlord, disposed to run upon him, replied—

"They say the devil is dead."

"An' sure," says Pat, "that's news indade."

Shortly after he went to the bar, laid down some coppers, and resumed his seat. The landlord, always ready for a customer, asked him what he would take.

"Nothing at all," said Pat.

"Then why did you put down this money?"

"An' sure, sir, its the custom in my country when a chap loses his daddy to give a few coppers to help him pay for the wake."

A gentleman the other day saw his little daughter dipping her doll baby's dress into a tin-cup and inquired:

"What are you doing, my daughter?"

"I'm coloring my doll's dress red."

"With what?"

"With beer."

"What put that foolish notion into your head, child? You can't color red with beer."

"Yes, I can, pa, because ma said it was beer that made your nose red."

And the man had business that required him down town immediately.

Know ye the printer's hour of peace? Know ye an hour more fraught with joy, than ever felt the Maid of Greece, when kissed by Venus' amorous boy? 'Tis not when news of solemn note his columns all with sadness fill; nor yet when brother printers quote the effusions of his blunt worn quill. But, O! 'tis when the weather's fair, or clad in rain, or hail, or vapor, 'tis when he hears the welcome sound, "I've come to pay you for your paper."

"So you don't care about donkey-riding, missy. And why?" "Oh, I've got a pony, and one doesn't care about donkeys after that, you know." "Has a pony got more legs than a donkey, then?" Missy (who doesn't like to be chaffed). "Yes, exactly twice as many as some donkeys that I know of."

A Mrs. Allen, of Charleston, aged 101, having arrived at the conclusion that smoking and snuff taking were slowly undermining her constitution, has abandoned both habits.

The woman who said the latest thing out was her husband, was answered by her neighbor, who remarked that her husband always came home early—before any one was up.

## Agricultural.

### The Farming Interests of the United States.

The farmers do not seem to have kept equal pace with their comrades on the road to wealth during the last census decade.

In 1860 the farmers constituted about one-half of the working population, and owned about one-half of the wealth of the whole country. The aggregate value of all property, real and personal, in 1860, according to the census returns, was $14,182,736,068, exclusive of slaves, of which $7,980,493,063 was the value of farm property.

In 1870, out of 10,669,635 male working population, 5,425,203 were farmers, rather more than one-half. According to the census returns of 1870 the aggregate value of all property in the country was $30,068,518,507, of which only $11,124,958,747 was farm property, but little more than one-third of the whole amount. If the farmers had held their own from 1860 to 1870, their part of the whole property would have been $17,439,000,000, instead of $11,124,958,747 as above stated, making a difference of over $6,000,000,000—more than twice the amount of the national debt. In 1860 the farmers owned 58 per cent. of the whole property in the country, but in 1870 they owned only 37 per cent. of it.—*Wilmington Journal.*

### Is Drainage Manure?

What are the effects of drainage? Thorough drainage deepens the soil. Of what use is it to plough deeply and manure heavily while the soil is full of water? The roots of plants will not go down into stagnant water. The elements of plant food are not all on the surface; many of them have been washed down by rains; some of them are found in the decomposing rocks themselves. Take away the water and the roots will find them.

Drainage lengthens the seasons. In our climate this is an important point to be gained. If by drainage one or two weeks could be gained, it would be quite a relief to our backward springs, when there is so much to be done in so short a space of time.

Drainage increases the effect of the application of manure; the soil being drier is more easily worked fine; the manure is also more evenly distributed. The water, also, passing through the soil, carries fertilizing matter down to the roots of plants. When there is stagnant water, manure must decompose slowly, if at all; but let the water pass off, the air is admitted, and decomposition takes place.

What observing man is there who does not know that his crops are improved in quality by drainage? Sweet English grass and clover take the place of sedge and rushes.—*Agriculture of Mass., by C. L. Flint.*

### Surface Application of Manure.

An inquiry relative to non-buried manure, whether deteriorated by the action of frost, &c., in *The Field* London, is answered by another correspondent of the same paper as follows: "The same causes that produce amonia from the fœcal matter generate an acid, called humic acid, from the straw. This relates to manure and its distribution. These having a mutual affinity unite, and the resulting compound is humate of amonia, which is non-volatile, highly soluble; consequently every dew or shower carries with it this compound, which is distributed to the plant. The soil has the power to take it up from the water and store it away, giving it up again to the roots of plants as required. This plainly shows that manure laid on lands is better than if plowed in six inches deep; moreover the humate of ammonia, being nonvolatile, in my opinion, it is not deteriorated either by the sun's rays or action of frost.


WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

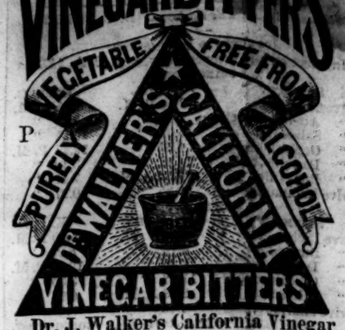
**CONSUMPTION**

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,
And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

**BAUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Bags and Flour Sacks,
And Dealers in every variety of
**Papers, Twines, Envelopes,**
**GENERAL STATIONERY, &c.,**
1310 Main Street,
**RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.**
Aug. 28, 1873.—35-6m.

**VINEGAR BITTERS**




Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

**R. R. R.**
**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
**The Only Pain Remedy**
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [added by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

**HEALTH! BEAUTY!!**
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

**DR. RADWAY'S**
**Sarsaparillian Resolvent**
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
**Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.**

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh, and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

*Kidney and Bladder Complaints,*

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

*Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.*

**DR. RADWAY'S**
**Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills**
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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GENERAL WHOLESALE
**GROCERS**
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**LIQUOR MERCHANTS,**
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OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
**THOS. D. TOY & CO.,**
Successors to KING & TOY.
**Wholesale Druggists,**
No. 144 Main Street,
**NORFOLK, VA.**
July 17,-29-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**REMEMBER**
**The 3rd of December.**

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the
**Fourth Grand Gift Concert**
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY**
Which comes off in Louisville on the 3rd of December next, have no time to lose.
ONLY 60,000 TICKETS
HAVE BEEN ISSUED, AND
**12,000 CASH GIFTS,**
AMOUNTING TO
**$1,500,000,**
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
LIST OF GIFTS:

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| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | $250,000 |
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | 100,000 |
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| 10 CASH GIFTS | $10,000 each | 100,000 |
| 30 CASH GIFTS | 5,000 each | 150,000 |
| 50 CASH GIFTS | 1,000 each | 50,000 |
| 80 CASH GIFTS | 500 each | 40,000 |
| 100 CASH GIFTS | 400 each | 40,000 |
| 150 CASH GIFTS | 300 each | 45,000 |
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| 11,000 CASH GIFTS | 50 each | 550,000 |

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons, (Tenths) $5.
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Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular, Gang, and Mulay Saw Mills; Portable and Stationary Flouring Mills, Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Pans. Narrow Guage Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street, roads and mining purposes, new and second-hand Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every description. Send for circular.
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Wheels sent on trial. Pamphlets of information free. Address
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**E BEST INVESTMENT!**
No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!
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NOW IS THE TIME!
Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in EASTERN NEBRASKA, now for sale—*many of them never before in the market*—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.
5 & 10 Years Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per ct.
The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.
Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free, by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
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**Agents Wanted!**
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
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**$20 SAVED!**
*To meet the urgent demand of the times the*
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
*have determined to*
REDUCE PRICES,
*and will hereafter sell their $70 Machine for $50, and other styles in proportion.*
**THE FLORENCE**
*is the only Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right and left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly IMPROVED AND SIMPLIFID, and is far better than any other machine in the market.*
IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST.
*Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873. Agents Wanted.*

**FIRESIDE** HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE
**SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,**
A purely Vegetable CATHARTIC and TONIC, for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

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BUGGY, SULKY, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS. Enquire at BOOKSTORE.

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FOR THE PEOPLE,
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